The Legacy of Anglo- Norman French

Thomas J. Harran*

This paper examines the influence of Anglo-Norman French on the English language. The period of Norman rule, which lasted from 1066 to 1399, could have had led to the extinction of English as its written form was largely replaced by either Latin or French for legal and governmental purposes. In spite of this development, the English language survived. A plethora of French lexical terms in law, architecture, and cuisine were assimilated into modern English, making an indelible mark on English vocabulary. In fact, it is estimated that about a third of all English words are derived from Anglo-Norman. The remarkable richness of the English lexicon can be attributed to the assimilation of French lexical items into English as a result of intercommunication between the Normans and the English people during this period.

Key words: Anglo-Norman French, loan words, lexicon, faux-ami

1. Introduction

The victory of William the Conqueror over King Harold of England at the battle of Hastings in October 1066 could have spelled the demise of Old English. It was William's intention to assert his claim to the English throne, but he did not intend to eradicate the language of the indigenous population. Over the next three hundred years, the English language, to a large extent, became marginalized - that is, a language of lower social standing. As French-speaking officials became prevalent in government, English could have been driven out of existence under Normal rule. However, due to a fortuitous combination of circumstances the English language regained its status as the official language of law, education and government by the end of the 14th century (Gooden, 2011:45). When King Henry IV delivered his speech in English to claim his right to the throne in 1399, it was a symbolic victory for the English people and their language. English would emerge from near obscurity and develop into Middle English represented by the words of Chaucer and Langland.

Received on December 20, 2013, Department of Architecture and Mechatronics, Faculty of Engineering, Oita University

2. The Norman and English Relationship

Assessing the extent to which the Normans and the English interacted with one other during the period between 1066 and 1100 is somewhat speculative due to the paucity of texts providing evidence of their communicative exchanges as well as the diversity of the ethnic backgrounds of speakers.

Historical records suggest that the conquest of England by the Normans was quite violent, yet there are accounts of intercultural communication between the English and the Normans that reveal a degree of amicability between each group. Shelly (1921:94) writes that modern writers have had a tendency to overemphasize the negative repercussions of the Norman Conquest. He suggests that writers of popular history may have created in the public mind slanted views of the Normans. Such views may have caused

misconceptions about their relationship. Therefore, one needs to bear this in mind to examine objectively the influence of Norman rule on the English language.

Interestingly, the English chronicler Orderic in his work (as cited in Shelly,1921:75) notes that King William tried to learn English in order to hear the complaints of his subjects. It should be pointed out that the new King issued most of his edicts and legal notices in Latin or English.

Shelly maintains that there is no evidence that the Normans despised the English language. Moreover, he contends that they never really held the English in contempt, and that there is evidence that both the Normans and the English made considerable efforts to learn one another's languages due to the social circumstances in which they found themselves (p.95).
In their work, Baugh and Cable (1978) also point out in a similar vein that there was 'mutual and peaceful cooperation between the Normans and the English'. Evidence of this can be corroborated by the fact there was considerable intermarriage between the two peoples. In fact, Oderic was said to have been a child born of a mixed marriage. Furthermore, the negative depiction of relations between the Normans and the English as hostile has given rise to the false notion that there was little collaboration between them, and that for generations they were separated into two distinct camps. Contrary to such circumstances, the fusion of these peoples is said to have begun even before William's invasion.

Norman incursions into areas of northern England are known as the Harrying of the North. In 1070 Norman troops are said to have burned and slaughtered large numbers of English in an attempt to quell rebellions and to subjugate the Northern area of the Kingdom. More than a hundred thousand people are said to have perished in the wake of attacks by Norman soldiers (Crystal , p127). Also, resistance flared up in western Mercia against Norman occupation. As a result, almost all the old English nobility were eliminated in campaigns to crush uprisings against William's rule.
Norman troops probably did commit acts of violence against the English, but details of events during this time are often slanted in favor of the English because, as aforementioned, writers were often interested in romanticizing English history by depicting the English as hapless victims of arrogant Norman oppressors. Such depictions have remained embedded in public perceptions.

Shelly (1921:94) notes that many Englishmen took part in putting down disturbances and revolts. Moreover, after 1066 the English are said to have displayed a willingness to accept the new conditions as a result of William's victory by cooperating with him in building a new government and by helping to codify and administer laws. Shelly writes that the relationship between the English and the Normans was in fact often close and amicable in the army and at the court, and that the fusion of these groups began even before 1066. In fact, Edward III (1042-1066), known as the Confessor, had been brought up in France before becoming King of England. It is said that he brought with him a number of Norman followers who were given important positions in government (Baugh & Cable, 1978). Furthermore, many Normans had already settled in England before 1066, and there were Englishmen in the upper echelons of church government who probably had a fairly good command of French.

3. Language shifts

Language change is a reflection of social change. The Norman Conquest set in motion far reaching changes in English society and in turn linguistic changes emerged. The period of Norman rule is an important turning point in the history of the English language as it marks the end of Old English and the

emergence of the use of Norman French among the upper classes. French gradually became the predominant language of the ruling class in England, and by the middle of the 13th century French was being used an as alternative to Latin in administrative settings (Crystal (2004:138). It was during this period that the children of Norman fathers and English mothers became proficient in both languages. The English chronicler Ranulf Higden (as cited in Bragg, 2003,p.65) writes that intermarriage "bred English-speaking children who could carry native language with them inside the fortresses of the foreigner.". John Trevisa (1342-1402) who translated Higden's work *Polychronicon* from Latin into English noted that "by 1385 in grammar schools of England, children had abandoned French and learned in English". It is against the backdrop of these circumstances that one should examine the influence of French on English.

After the Battle of Hastings in 1066, it is said that no King in England spoke English until 1399 (Bryson,1990:46). Under Norman rule the English lost their leaders, but miraculously their language survived, even though it was later inundated by numerous French words and terms. Thus, contrary to what might have occurred, English was not displaced by French but was enriched and refined by its influence.

However, French did not become the official language immediately after the conquest (Heys, 2001). As mentioned previously, William did not intend to replace English with French. In fact, he writes that Latin and English were often used for most documents and formal proclamations, and Shelly (1921:95) concludes that the effect of the Conquest was not to increase French usage but rather to increase the use of Latin as the language of record.

Contrary to popular belief, Shelly argues that the dormancy of English during this period was not the result of the Norman Conquest but rather due to the increased use of Latin by churchmen. In contrast, French became the language of the court and the upper classes. Crystal (2004) points out that French eventually became essential for both administrative communication within Britain and a sin non qua for social advancement. These circumstances would gradually change as exchange between the English and Normans became more common. As a result, cultural distinctions blurred and Norman French and Old English gradually merge into Middle English. In fact, by the end of the 12th century the English and the Normans had intermingled to such an extent that it became increasingly difficult to tell who was English and who was Norman (Baugh & Cable, 1978).

When King Philip of France (circa 1204) seized Normandy and Anjou from King John, the Anglo-Normans at this point had to decide whether to become English or French. In a sense, English patriotism was born when the Normans in England began to consider themselves more English than French. It is thought that by the reign of Henry II (1133-1189) the Normans were becoming more English than French. Also, English had developed into a triglossic nation. English was spoken by the lower classes, French by landowners and the upper classes, and Latin was used by record-keepers and church prelates. Such a state of affairs was fertile ground for the development of a new kind of English known as Middle English.

4. The Impact of French

Modern English bears the imprint of Anglo-Norman French; that is, the variety of French used in England after 1066 until 1399. Henry IV made an address in English at his coronation in October 1399. This was the fist time an English King had addressed his people in English for almost three hundred years.

According to Crystal (2004: 155) some 30,000 English words are derived from French. Bryson

(1990:47) writes that of the 10,000 words adopted from Norman French, about three-quarters are still used today. From this data, one can surmise that most educated English speakers who have never studied French probably already know approximately 15,000 French words. It should be mentioned that there are about 17,000 words which are identical in both English and French.

By the end of 12th century new domains of expressions introduced by the Normans had created a situation where there was a dearth of suitable terms in English. Fredeen (2010) notes that local inhabitants had to borrow French words to communicate with their masters. Over the period of Norman rule, French words permeated the English language in numerous domains such as jurisprudence, entertainment, architecture, estate management, music, religion, fashion, food and drink, government and administration, home life, medicine, scholarship and learning, military matters, riding and hunting, and literature. As a result, a vast amount of French vocabulary was assimilated into English and eventually assumed an English identity. Gooden (2011:54) states that the 'blending of Norman French and Old English greatly increased the store of vocabulary and in that way enhanced the variety and complexity of English.

It is beyond the scope of this paper to examine in detail all the domains influenced by the influx of imported words. Therefore, only a few aspects of the French lexicon which contributed to the development and richness of the English lexicon will be examined in the next section.

5. French Loan Words

French and Latin loan words greatly altered the nature of English in that they contributed to its remarkable diversity of specialized lexical items. Crystal explains that new vocabulary brought about new patterns of sounds which served as a catalyst to stimulate changes in pronunciation and spelling. French words infiltrated into the language of government, the court and many aspects of English culture via Latin during the Middle Ages. Notions such as *chivalry*, *honor*, *courtesy, chastity, largesse, and étiquette* gave rise to new concepts of morality and behavior.

The assimilation of French vocabulary into English came in two waves or influxes. (Fitzmaurice, 2003): The first wave lasted 150 years after the Conquest until about 1250. She states that before 1250 native English speakers borrowed terms and labels used by their French speaking rulers. Also, in the first century after the Conquest, Bragg (2003:45) notes that the majority of imported words came from Normandy and Picardy. The second wave began when England lost its French possessions around 1250. During this period, Bragg writes that Francien (the French spoken in the Île-de-France) contributed greatly to the assimilation of French loan words into English. Words such as *guardian*, *royal*, *guarantee*, and *regard* are all derived from Francien. Interestingly, Crystal notes that many new words entered English in the south and gradually moved north.

In the first 150 years the system of feudalism introduced by King William resulted in the adoption of numerous words defining economic and social relations such as *villain*, *vassal*, *laborer*, *baron*, *noble*, *prince*, *peer*, *duke* and *duchess*, *count* and *countess*, *servant, and sovereign*. There was also an inflow of French lexical terms related to governmental and administrative matters**.** Words such as *state, government, parliament, nation, prison, minister, chancellor, counselor, and bailiff* were assimilated in English, and are today an essential part of modern English vocabulary. By the middle of the 13th century it is estimated that French was commonly used as an alternative to Latin in administrative settings (Crystal, 2004:138).

The military lexicon in English is also influenced by French words. *Battle, army, soldier, armor, enemy, navy, general,* and *war* are just a few examples. Scores of English legal and religious terms further exemplify the profound influence of the Normans on the English language: *felony, arrest, warrant, prison, justice, judge, jury, jail, crime, plaintiff, verdict, defendant, murder, marriage, manor, clergy, abbey, abbot, cardinal, and miracle* are all words derived from Old French. Crystal (2004:152) writes that from around 1260 to 1535 court reports, called *Year Books*, were written entirely in French. However, during the 15th century English gradually replaced French as the language of law. The transition was difficult and is said to have caused considerable concern among medieval lawyers about the exact meaning of words and whether to use French or English in certain contexts. As a result, they often decided to use both, resulting in an increase in lexical doublets as in *null and void, aid and abet, breaking and entering,* and *give and grant*. The use of such pairs became common in English to avoid possible ambiguity.

The English language is inundated with French culinary words. According to Bragg almost five hundred English words dealing with food, eating, and cooking are derived from French. Many cooking terms were passed on by Norman masters to their servants. The dominance of French food terms provides evidence of how French has pervaded the English food lexicon. The following words illustrate the profound impact of French culture on the English language.: *pork, salmon, mackerel, sausage, beef, broil, mutton, veal, bacon, mutton, lemon, grapes, biscuit, cream, vinegar, mustard, appetite, chef, crème caramel, cuisine* and *maitre d'*.

The influx of architectural French terms into English spread rapidly in the 11th and 12th centuries as the Normans erected cathedrals and monasteries. Incidentally, during this period the Normans erected hundreds of parish churches and most of the great cathedrals. The designs of structures required new words to express architectural concepts. The style of architecture known as Romanesque made an immeasurable contribution to the architectural lexicon. Words such as *castle, monastery, arcade, cathedral, chapel, buttress, façade* and *vault* are all essential architectural words.

Finally, many new adjectives were generated by combining Old French nouns with the Old English suffix *-ful* meaning 'full of' or 'characterized by'. Adjectives such as *beautiful, graceful, merciful, faithful,* and *pitiful* are examples cited by Crystal. In a similar vein, the French suffix *-able* was combined with old English words to create neologisms such as *knowable, makeable, doable, honorable,* and numerous others. It French introduced many (Latin derived) prefixes such as *con-, de-, dis-, en-, ex-, pre-, pro-,* and *trans-*, as well as suffixes such as *-able, -ance/-ence, -ant/-ent, -ity, -ment,* and *–tion.* These affixes have undoubtedly enriched English.

The proliferation of French loan-words contributed greatly to the loss of inflectional endings of Old English. One reason for this loss was that it was difficult to assimilate new words into an inflected language like Old English. Many French words were borrowed without their own native inflections in order to adapt them to Old English. For instance, as French words with their noun-adjective constructions were adopted, English words were modified to fit English adjective-noun constructions. As a result, inflected number endings that were used in Old English were dropped from adjectives. The disappearance of inflectional endings coincided with an increasing reliance on word order and prepositional constructions (Crystal, p.101). Another reason for the simplification of Old English could be attributed to the proliferation of English dialects during Norman rule. Bryson (1990:51-52) notes that by the 15th century English

speakers often had difficulty in understanding one another when traveling in other parts of England. In the end, he suggests that the East Midlands dialect spoken in the area around London became the most widely spoken dialect perhaps because it had fewer grammatical extremes than other dialects.

The influx of French loan words into English led to changes in English phonology and spelling. For example, the phonemic distinction between / f/ and / v/ appeared in Middle English because of the influence of French sounds. The adoption of French loan words is said to have brought about changes in pronunciation. Diphthongs (the combination of two vowel sounds) appeared in English, such as *boy*, *boil*, and *joy*. French words also brought about changes in orthography. While Old English used the *cw, sc, c* spellings, Middle English adopted new spellings like *qu*, *sh* and, *ch*. The French *ch* replaced the old English *c* such as *ceap* and *cinn*. In Middle English such words were spelled *cheap* and *chin* just as they are today. French also introduced the diagraphs *ou* and *ow* to represent the phoneme /u/ as in the words like *hour* and *round*.

6. The Rise of Modern English

In 1204, approximately a century and half after a Duke of Normandy, William, defeated an English King, Harold, at Hastings, King John of England and ruler of territories spanning two-thirds of France, was expelled by the French King, Philip August. James (2011) writes that the loss of this territory was one factor causing England to be more inward looking. During the 12th century, he writes that many English barons, despite their Norman ancestry, gradually became 'increasingly conscious of their Englishness, which was evident by their anti-foreign attitudes towards immigrant courtiers'.

Hereafter, the language used by each generation of Norman ruling classes in England became more Anglicized. Anglo-French slowly shifted away from Francien - the dialect spoken in the Île-de-France region (with Paris at its center) before the establishment of the French language as a standard language. Rothwell (1993) explains that as a consequence the ruling classes who used French in England had to make their language adapt to the changing norms of the society in which they lived and worked. To meet such norms, French-speaking inhabitants began to develop their own lexis. This is said to have given impetus to subtle changes in pronunciation as the lexis of Anglo-French degenerated and atrophied. Gradually French became less and less common and English would once again become the lingua franca of England. Rothwell explains that gradually the number native French speakers became smaller and smaller, resulting in a proliferation of books for the instruction of French. This fact provides evidence that the ability to use French had become increasingly difficult for much of the upper classes. Eventually, two centuries after the Conquest, French had to be learned as a "foreign language" by many landowners of the upper classes and government officials.

In summary, the Normans who had ruled England since 1066 eventually became Anglophones. Although French continued to be used in England until the late 15th century, it would metamorphose into a new language known today as Modern English. From the 12th to the 15th century, three different languages are said to have been used in the courts. Latin was used for writing, French as the main oral language during trials, and English for informal exchanges between the judge, the lawyer, and the complainant or witnesses. This situation was not permanent. Gooden (2011:58) writes that in 1356 orders were promulgated that law court proceedings should be conducted in English. Furthermore, the Pleading Act of 1362 stipulated that all pleas in courts be pleaded, defended, debated, and

judged in English. Gooden also contends that by the end of the 1300s all instruction in grammar schools was carried out in English. Such important legal changes suggest that the role of French as an official language of the kingdom was disappearing, and as aforementioned, an emergent language known as Modern English would prevail over the language of the Normans.

In spite of these developments, Norman French contributed to the phenomenal richness and variety of English. Rothwell (1993) writes that English lawyers and administrators who developed Anglo-French in the workplace played an important role in creating many semantic innovations. Although Anglo-French has been viewed as a vulgarization of standard French, one cannot dismiss the importance of the numerous lexical innovations that emerged from Anglo-French over the course of the late Middle Ages. Tiersma (1999) sheds light on the evolving linguistic changes at the time. He writes, "Ironically at the same time that French was in ascendancy as the language of the law, use of Anglo-French as a living language was beginning to decline. It is probably no accident that this was also the period when a professional class of lawyers arose. Soon after 1400, Anglo-French was virtually extinct as a living language, but it had become firmly entrenched as the professional language of lawyers".

Boxell also provides insight into the social milieu of this period. He explains as follows: "It should also be borne in mind that many Normans married English wives, often the widows or daughters of the previous English landholder. In such households both parties would need to learn at least a smattering of eachother's native language. At a lower level, the need to learn at least simplified English was essential. Many Normans or Frenchman were granted holdings (which would be re-name as a manor) as reward for services rendered during the Conquest. With a totally English workforce and possibly an English wife and no local French speakers, learning English would have been a high priority".

It is against this backdrop that the origin of numerous *faux-amis* - pairs of words or phrases in two languages or dialects (or letters in two alphabets) are found that appear or sound similar, but differ significantly in meaning. The appearance of numerous false cognates reveals the dynamics of a changing language. To understand why *faux-amis* pose difficulties for French and English speakers today, it is necessary to examine a few common false cognates.

In the next section there is a brief examination of some false-cognates. The examples listed below clearly illustrate the differences in meaning between many French and English cognates. This paper will not trace in detail how all these differences came about, but *faux-amis* can be the cause of frequent misunderstandings because they are orthographically very similar. As a result, learners of either French or English often assume that such words have the same meanings.

7. Faux-amis

Assister (F) vs. ***Assist*** (E)

The French verb ***assister à*** means *to attend* something: *J'ai assisté à la conférence* is translated as *I attended or went to the conference.* However, the verb ***assist*** in English means *help* or *aid* someone or something: **I assisted the woman into the building** in French is translated as *J'ai aidé la dame à entrer dans l'immeuble.*

Avertissement (F) vs. **Advertisement** (E)

The French word ***un avertissement*** means a *warning* or *caution*, from the verb *avertir* meaning *to warn*. However, the English word an ***advertisement*** is translated into French as *une*

publicité, *une réclame*, or *un spot publicitaire*.

Blesser *vs.* **Bless**

Blesser in French means to *wound*, *injure*, or *offend*, while the English verb ***bless*** in French is *bénir*.

Bras *vs.* **Bras**

Le bras refers to an *arm*, whereas ***bras*** in English is the plural of *bra*, which in French in French is translated as *soutien-gorges*.

Cave (F) = *cellar*, *basement*, *vault*.

Cave (E) = une *caverne*, une *grotte*.

Con (F) *vs.* **Con** (E)

Con in French is a vulgar word that literally refers to female genitalia. It usually means an *idiot*, or is used as an adjective in the sense of *bloody* or *damned*.

Con (E) as a noun is translated as - la *frime*, une *escroquerie*, or as a verb - *duper*, *escroquer*. **Pros** and **cons (E)** is - *le pour et le contre* in French.

Coin vs. **Coin**

Le coin refers to a *corner* in every sense of the English word. It can also be used figuratively to mean *from the area*: l'épicier du coin - *the local grocery.* Vous êtes du coin ? means *Are you from around here*? in English. A **coin** is a piece of metal used as money - *une pièce de monnaie*

Two false cognates are the English verb ***demand*** and the French verb ***demander***. The verb ***demand*** in English means to *ask firmly*, whereas the French verb ***demander*** means to *ask for*. For example, in the French sentence: "Il m'a demandé de chercher son pull" can be translated as, "*He asked me to look for his sweater*". In English, the verb ***demand*** is usually translated by the French verb ***exiger*****:** For example, "He demanded that I look for his sweater" could be translated as "Il a exigé que je cherche son pull.

The French verb ***décevoir*** (F) means to *disappoint* in English: **Il va te décevoir** is translated as: "*He's going to disappoint you or let you down*".

Deceive in English means to deliberately trick or lead someone astray: "I didn't mean to deceive you" can be translated as: "*Je n'avais pas l'intention de te tromper*".

Formidable is a colloquial word in French meaning *great* or *terrific* in English. "*Ce film est formidable***"** can be translated as "*This is a great movie!"* However, the word ***formidable*** in English means *dreadful* or *fearsome*. The English sentence, ***"The*** *opposition is formidable*" would be translated as, "*L'opposition est redoutable"*. The English word *redoubtable* meaning *deserving ofgreat fear or respect* and is derived from Old French.

Impeach (E) means *to bring* or *to charge against* and is derived from the Old French verb *Empeechier*, which is derived from the Latin word *impedicare* meaning *to entangle* or *catch*. ***Empecher*** **(**F) means *to prevent* in English. The word *impeach* (E) in French is translated as ***inculper.*** The English word *inculpate* has the same meaning.

Information (F) is a semi-false cognate. Une information refers to a single *piece of information*, while *des informations* is equivalent to the general English term *information*. In addition, *une information* means an *official inquiry* or *investigation*.

Information (E) should be translated as des *renseignements* or *informations*

Ignorer (F) is a semi-false cognate meaning to be *ignorant* or *unaware* of something: ***"****J'ignore tout de cette affaire"* can be translated as: *"I know nothing about this business"*.

Ignore (E) means to deliberately not pay attention to

someone or something. The usual translations are *ne tenir aucun compte de* or *ne pas prêter attention à*.

To the surprise of many English speakers, the French word ***préservative*** is translated as ***condom*** in English. The English word *preservative* in French is translated as *produit conservateur*.

The French word ***travailler*** means ***work*** in English and ***travail*** from Old French means *suffering or painful effort, trouble.*

Scrutin (F) means *ballot, poll, election*. Une boîte de scrutin is *a ballot box*

Scrutiny (E) refers to the French words *un examen minutieux/rigoureux, un regard insistant*.

Truculent *(F) vs* **Truculent** (E)

Truculent (F) is *vivid, colorful, racy, larger than life* in English.

Truculent (E) describes someone who is aggressive or predisposed to fight: *brutal, aggressif*

8. The Survival of English

The Norman Conquest could have resulted in the disappearance of English. This did not happen for numerous reasons. Although Norman rule over England had a profound impact on English, the Normans rulers never adopted a policy to replace English with French. As a result, the presence of the Normans not only enriched Old English as new words and phrases were added to the language, but also the necessity for easier communication between the English and the Normans helped to produce simplification of complex linguistic structures of Old English. By the 14th century the complex system of gender for nouns had disappeared in English (Gooden:45-56). He writes that the Norman population was much smaller than the English population of the 11th century, so it can be surmised that English was never overwhelmed by French because English inhabitants outnumbered French occupiers. He also explains that the English already had a well established spoken and written culture at the time, making it unlikely that the Normans would ever be able to obliterate its influence. Gooden also points out that English survived because French speakers found themselves in situations where they had to acquire a modicum of English in order to deal with the English speaking population once they moved out of military or court circles. Finally, the Hundred Years War between the English and the French played a significant role in arousing English patriotism. Undoubtedly, this was a catalyst for bringing about the evolution of modern English.

9. Concluding Remarks

English and French can be likened to two siblings in a family. Both languages are rich in lexical diversity. English and French share words like *faux-pas* and *savoir-faire*. Just as siblings share similar qualities, languages also develop similarities during the course of their lives. Whether one refers to a particular style of literature, art, film or music in either French or English, the meaning of the word *genre* is almost the same in both languages. In a similar vein, chefs who work at hotels in Paris or London may not always be able to understand each other easily, but they share the lingua franca of culinary terms like *cuisine, dessert, croissant, hors d'oeuvres, Pinot noir,* and *à l la carte.* Finally, the French expressions like *haute couture, negligee, à la mode, chic, de rigueur* and a*vant-garde* are prevalent in the fashion world. These words show clearly the enormous impact French has exerted on English.

References

Baugh, A., & Cable, T., (1978) The Domination Of French in England.
Retrieved from http://orbilat.com/Influences of_Romance/English/RIFL-English-French-The_Domination_of_French.html

Boxell, G. All is the same - All is changed: The Effect of 1066 on the English Language. Retrieved from http://geoffboxell.tripod.com/words.htm

Bragg, M. (2003). *The Adventure of English*. London: Hodder and Stoughton.

Bryson, B.(1990). *Mother Tongue.* London: Penguin Books.

Cryer, A.B. (2009) Anglo-Norman language explained. Retrieved from http://everything.explained.at/Anglo-Norman_language/

Crystal, D. (2004). *The Stories of English*. London: Penguin Books.

Fitzmaurice, S. (2003). Lexical Borrowing and the Shape of Middle English. Retrieved from http://www2.nau.edu/~eng121-c/lexicalborrowing.htm

Gooden, P.(2011). *The Story of English.* London: Quercus

Heys. J. (2001). French as a Mother-Tongue in Medieval England. Retrieved from http://homes.chass.utoronto.ca/~cpercy/courses/6361Heys.htm

Hughes, G.(1998). *Words in Time*. London: Bassil Inc.

James,T.(2011).Overview: The Middle Ages1154-1485. Retrieved from http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/middle_ages/overview_middleages_01.shtml

Rothwell, W. (1993). The Legacy of Anglo-French: *faux amis* in French and English. Retrieved from http://www.anglo-norman.net/articlesA/fauxamis.xml

Shelly, P. (1921). *English and French in England 1066-1100*. University of Philadelphia, PA The Historical Background to Middle English. Retrievedfrom www.astolat.net/HistoricEnglish/HistEngl1.htm

Tiersma, P. (1999). *Legal Language*. Retrieved from http://www.languageandlaw.org/LEGALLANG/LEGALLANG.HTM